

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY APRIL 27, 1893.

FIVE CENTS

BARGAIN

DAY,

Saturday, April 29th.

Boys Clothing,

25 per cent. off.

Boys Clothing,

For Spot Cash Only.

We have a line of Boys Navy

Serge Suits.

We have a line of Mens'

Tweed Pants.

\$1.25 NETT.

FOR

Ask to see them.

Miller & Co.

Smut in Wheat.

This subject is at present of vast importance to the Manitoba farmer, his crop being as we may say his life's work for his present and future existence. Therefore we claim that every farmer should throw aside all prejudices and assist in the eradication of this growth.

The above mentioned variety of smut is known as the loose or dusty smut, which attacks the whole ear of grain. It is caused by a microscopic sporadic plant, the spores of which are so exceedingly small, as scarcely to be distinguishable. The spores, or resting spores, attach themselves to the seed of the wheat in the first instance and from thence ascend into the plant, through its vascular system, first showing itself in the organs of the flower, where the mycelium develops spores which replace the blossom and turn the seed into a mass of soft brownish substance, known as *pyricularia* spores. These *pyricularia* send out exceedingly minute branchlike structures, upon the ends of which is formed a sphere shaped seed containing millions of *pyricularia* or winter spores.

Generally speaking, the stocks affected with loose smut are shorter than those not affected, so that the crop will show it in the little till harvesting—except on close observation.

But or stinking smut, is the more subtle and harassing enemy of the two. This form of smut is most prevalent in the locality, its life history is identical with that of the former, but is distinguished by its being enclosed in a hard black like covering. These smut balls, as they are usually termed, present a plumper, stouter appearance than the unaffected grain, and upon breaking the balls are found to contain numerous minute spores, which float easily in the atmosphere, emitting an exceedingly offensive odor. This form of smut may effect the whole crop or only a part, the effect being usually as high as the unaffected grain.

It has been claimed, by some European writers, that smut is caused in the wheat by a mite, and like worms which is true in the case of the wheat when sown, and the mite, or mites, and to the seed in the ground, the insect, is caused to burrow into the grain, and escape, by its burrowing in the smut of the wheat, and by this means continues to reproduce its kind.

High Healing Powders are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and Wounds.

It may be considered presumptuous on our part to attempt to controvert such distinguished authority, but we will, nevertheless, venture the assertion, that the worms found in the diseased wheat are rather the effect than the cause of the disease. It will hold true here as in other cases, i.e., "all diseased bodies, whether animal or vegetable, are subject to peculiar kinds of parasites."

REMEDIES.

Now as every head of smut is a loss to the person raising it, (for he might make sure of a sound head if he truly followed common great care in the selection of seed, and always prepare it in some way before sowing.)

(1) Never sow wheat upon land that has previously grown an affected crop, unless intervened by a crop of hay or roots.

(2) Soak the seed in a strong brine, that would float a fresh egg, for two hours, removing the light grain and smut balls from the top, then spread on the ground, and dust with slaked lime, this is done in order to thoroughly dry the grain.

(3) Sprinkle the grain thoroughly with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of copper sulphate in one gallon of water, or a solution of fifteen ounces of sulphate of iron to one gallon of water. Six ounces of the former being sufficient for every one hundred pounds of seed. The sulphate may be purchased at any drug store or general store in the province at from twelve to twenty cents per pound, and will liberally repay every farmer for his money, and labor invested.

W. HEACOCK, A.V.A.E.

Douglas, April, 19th, 1893.

TARIFF REFORM.

MONTREAL, April 20. The board of trade has received a communication from Hon. Mr. Foster, finance minister, asking that representatives of leading trades and industries of Montreal be appointed to meet him for the purpose of discussing the tariff with a view of an adjustment thereof. In accordance with the request a meeting was held at the board of trade rooms Wednesday, when Foster's wishes were explained, and the various industries were requested to appoint delegates to confer with the minister. Mr. Foster will come down to Montreal next week and the conference will take place at the board of trade rooms. The minister's action is generally taken as indicating a decision on the part of the government to submit a tariff reform measure at the next session of parliament.

High Healing Powders are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and Wounds.

ESTEVAN.

This little town at the terminus of the Brandon branch about 180 miles from Brandon, though but 18 months old, has assumed proportions that, if nothing unforeseen occurs, promise well for the future. It differs from most prairie towns in that the elements of uniform sameness are missing. It is not built on a level prairie and is not likely to depend wholly on the success of prairie farming for its growth, though in agricultural surroundings, it is in no way dependent. On account of being located on an elevated plateau with a most excellent fall for drainage on at least two sides into the river, meandering beautifully hard by. The soil in the immediate vicinity is not as firmers say sufficiently heavy for successful farming, but it develops the necessary heaviness a short distance out and especially to the north and west. Its vicinity has, however, special advantages that many other portions of the North West have not: it has a spring earlier by some days and a complete immunity from early frosts in the fall. Last year for instance, there was no frost to injure the most delicate herbage till late in September.

Its railway facilities are, however, one of its chief advantages. It has the junction of the Souris branch with the "Soo" line, which via St. Paul, the "Sox," and Suburban Junction brings the place some 370 miles nearer to Montreal than Winnipeg is via the main line north of the lakes. This is certain to secure for the place many of the advantages of through traffic. In the natural order of things the "Soo" line should be the winter outlet for all the wheat grown west of Qu'Appelle and south of Hartney and the highway for all of British Columbia and Pacific coast traffic, with the east. Of course we do not speak from any definite insight but from natural conclusions, which after all govern. If the line was not designed for this trade by the promoters, it would never have been projected; it certainly would never have been built for purely local purposes. The junction too is certain to secure divisional facilities, local workshops, a large dining hall and other advantages common to such places.

But this is not all. From a territorial point of view, the place is most certain to have a court house, court officials, etc., while large police barracks are already under consideration, to be begun shortly.

It has, however, other advantages that can be possessed by but few points in this country—it has mining interests that will prove a source of considerable wealth and advantage from many substantial points of view. The coal found here may not be the very best in the whole North West, but is a good article in many localities when properly handled and especially valuable from the facility with which it can be reached. The whole territory round about is underlaid by veins varying from 5 to 10 feet in thickness, and how many there are of them is not yet ascertained as no great depth has been pierced. The seams appear on the banks of the river from within a foot or two of the top to the bed of the river, the better articles lying deeper, and that is practically all that is known about it. While speaking of this coal question, a mention of things appears that it may not be out of place to refer to. It is now apparent it would have been much better if the local government had never made any arrangement with the Coal Co. as the arrangement works in the form of a monopoly that is proving a disadvantage to the place and a loss to the whole community. By virtue of the contract of the government with the company, the C.P.R. naturally gives the company special facilities for working their mines with profit in running spurs where they desire them. There is no doubt that the government is to get \$1.50 per ton, while if private parties had railway tracks in close proximity to their lands they would be willing to put any amount of coal on the track at \$1.00 per ton and even less. It is estimated private parties can load the coal on sleighs at 10¢ per ton and the price they would then charge for placing it on the cars would be determined altogether by the distance of the track. If there had been no contract with the Coal Co. and private parties built the desired shipping facilities, much more labour would be employed, much more money circulated and from price much more of the coal consumed in the country. As the Coal Co. have other interests, and as the railway can make more out of longer hauls with other products, some are in doubt as to how much this industry may, at last in the near future be worked, especially as the contract with the government has no limiting features. All, however, hope for the best. There is one thing, however, the government can do and should do, and that is keep the coal lands out of the hands of monopolists and large companies.

In that way a field will remain open for private industry and a certain amount of competition. It is the best thing the government can do in the interest of labour and public benefit is to leave the land on the royalty principle. If they sold or leased to large companies or even sold to private parties, it may all pass eventually into the hands of monopolists, and the last condition will be worse than the first. The circumstance to keep in view is that the quantity of coal is unlimited and the demand for it is kept in the hands of small operators, the keener will be the competition in the production, the larger the money circulation, and the cheaper the product to the general public.

But it is not alone in coal as the mineral this section abounds, there are plenty of traces of iron and other mines that may yet be developed and worked to advantage, and the whole country around abounds in a clay that will mod-

the best of red brick to be found anywhere. The edge of the river in many places is a burnt waste of many years standing dotted everywhere with hills covered with fragments of red brick made by the burning of the soil by consuming coal seams. These burnings at different ages are the result of prairie and other fires, often by fires made by Indians, who have long since gone to their final reckoning. This whole scene is one of great interest to those who give the matter ordinary attention and leads the mind to conclude the locality is one that must yet employ a vast amount of labour, whose products will be scattered far and wide, in many very useful forms.

There is a large amount of lime and building stone in the vicinity, showing that all the material necessary to build up a handsome substantial city is to be had at a minimum of cost to the builders.

The town at present has several general stores, hardware, drug shops, blacksmiths, lumber offices, &c., but of course as it grows, and as the country around settles there will be room for many more. What the place really will be, of course, no one can really tell; but if there is anything in analogy, prospects or promises, the place must be one of the leading centres of our Great North West. While there our reporter met, Mr. Arthur Kelly, and old Brandonite who has one of the best hotels west of Winnipeg, and he reports business fair, notwithstanding the quiet of the winter. Other Brandonites residents are W. E. Plummett, P. C. Duncan, L. O. Bailey, all doing fairly well in their respective lines of business and very sanguine as to the future.

Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

The meeting was held in McDiarmid's Hall on the 25th April, at 8 p.m. The hall was crowded, over 300 persons being present. The President, Mr. Kelly, took the chair. Mr. Macdonald, recapitulated his proceedings during the past session, as the leader of the Opposition. He denounced in scathing terms the wasteful policy of the Government, dwelling particularly on the Ryan & Haney claim, and the appropriation for the representation of Manitoba at the World's Fair.

The following motion was moved by Andrew Morrison, seconded by D. R. Taylor: That the working men of the City of Brandon present at this meeting desire to express their appreciation of the course adopted by Mr. W. A. Macdonald as their representative in the Local Legislature, and especially to thank him for having so promptly redeemed his pledges to have an act passed providing for "Compensation to Workmen in case of injury," and they hereby pledge themselves to do all in their power to secure his election, should he again offer himself as a candidate.

The motion was carried unanimously. It was then decided to dispense with the appointing of delegates to a convention and—Mr. R. Davidson moved and Mr. James Stewart seconded that the meeting nominate Mr. W. A. Macdonald as the Opposition and Conservative candidate at the coming election. Carried unanimously, with great applause.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald in a short speech accepted the nomination and called upon his friends to support the interests of the party by every means in their power. The following resolution was moved by Alderman Colwell, seconded by Mr. W. Cowan: That the meeting desires to express its profound satisfaction with the course adopted by Mr. W. A. Macdonald, as leader of the Opposition, in the Local Legislature, without giving factious opposition, his judicious fairness, his tact, and able dissection of the acts of the government, command the admiration and respect of his constituents and the country at large. We especially viewed with satisfaction his opposition to and criticism of the Ryan & Haney claim, the Dauphin road, Wapiti, and other projects, and the \$1,000,000 loan. We believe that Brandon City will have in the person of Mr. Macdonald as member an honorable and talented gentleman, fit to occupy, as we trust he will at no distant date, the highest position in the legislature of our province. The resolution was carried amid great enthusiasm.

Alderman Colwell then spoke and pointed out the condition between the apathy of Mr. Smith, the former member, and the lively interest which Mr. Macdonald had taken in all that appertained to the welfare of the City of Brandon during his career in the Local House. Speeches were also made by Dr. Macdonald, J. N. Kirchoffer and A. Kelly.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS "AT HOME."

An "At Home" was given by the Knights of Pythias, of this city, on Friday last in the Workmen's Hall, Synagogue Block. Like other similar gatherings held recently in the same hall, it was a big success. All present appeared to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly, judging from the several happy groups we noticed amusing themselves with different kinds of games. Mr. F. T. Cope, before announcing the programme, which had been prepared for the evening, extended a hearty vote to all present, and briefly dwelt on the objects of the order. He spoke of the touching story of the friendship of a woman and Pythias. He explained how the Society was founded on that story.

After a short programme rendered by some of the best talents in the city, the floor was cleared and the "light fantastic" was tripped until about 2 o'clock the next morning, when the gathering dispersed.

Best Horse Shoeing

IN THE CITY.

Having purchased the Carriage and Horse Shoeing Shop from Wm. Wilson, and formerly occupied by Mr. Wilson and myself, I am now in a position to do all branches of the trade. I will endeavor to do so to the satisfaction of my many patrons. I also take this opportunity of thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past. I would solicit the same in the future.

JAS. CARRICK,
Ninth Street, between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

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Well selected and prices away down.

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To suit Everybody.

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American, English and Canadian.

Liberal discount to persons buying and having paper hung.

A full stock of Artists Materials kept on hand. Liberal Discount given to Art Students and Teachers.

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WALL PAPER EMPORIUM,

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SPECIALTIES:—House and Sign Painting, Carriage Painting, Paper-hanging, Graining, Gilding, Kalsomining and all kinds of Decorative Work.

None but the best men employed.

Estimates and Designs free.

P. O. Box, 345, BRANDON, MAN.

Notice To Investors.

Tenders are asked for the purchases of the whole or any of the following excellent properties belonging to the estate of Smith & Shirriff, Brandon.

No more desirable property can be obtained, as in Brandon and elsewhere it is centrally located, and is rented at such figures as to guarantee a good revenue to any investor.

Traverse of three solid brick houses, 15x25 with kitchen 10x12, and frame stable with accommodation for six horses. On lot 15, block 27, section 23, situated on 9th Street Brandon.

Frame building 40x24 with kitchen 12x12 and frame stable with accommodation for two horses. On lot 15, block 27, section 23, situated on 9th St. Brandon.

Frame building 40x24 with additions 24x16, 12x12 and 10x12 used as a machine shop on lots 21 and 25, block 43. Situated on 10th Street Brandon.

Frame warehouse 2 storey 40x60 used as an implement warehouse. Situated opposite City Hall, corner 9th Street and Princess Avenue, Brandon.

Frame house 14x20 1 1/2 storey with addition 10x12 on lots 37 and 38, block 2, section 13, situated near to the Hospital, Brandon.

Frame house 16x20 1 storey on lots 35 and 36, block 2, section 13 situated near to the Hospital, Brandon.

Frame warehouse 2 storey 20x40 and office 12x12, suitable for warehouse with dwelling upstairs, with lot 36x120 ft. situated in the Town of Souris.

Frame warehouse 1 storey 20x40 and office 8x12 with lots, suitable for implement warehouse, situated in the town of Hartney.

Frame warehouse 1 storey 20x40 with office 12x12 and 2 lots 27x25, block 4, suitable for implement warehouse situated in the town of Wawanesa.

For any further particulars apply to the Trustees or at the office of Smith & Shirriff, Cor. 9th Street and Princess Avenue.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

E. S. PHILLIPS / Trustees Estate.

NEW GOODS!

The great bustle continues. A continual flow of customers for bargains at the

LEADING

Dry Goods and Clothing House,

All Goods Reduced Through the Entire House.

Our Sales Have Been Enormous.

Giving up Business.

The time is shortening and goods must go.

17 Cases of New Goods Just to Hand.

6 cases of New Dress Goods

and Trimmings from London, England, purchased from the greatest dress goods house in Great Britain, Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex & Co.

All New Goods Sold at Sacrifice Prices.

These goods were bought prior to our deciding to retire from business.

New Goods at Wholesale Prices.

The Leading Dry Goods and Clothing House has now a stock unsurpassed in the Province and big bargains.

will be given in order to reduce the stock as speedily as possible. Re-member no goods on credit.

Bring your cash and purchase at the Big Sale Store at Wholesale Prices.

New and fashionable goods.

I. R. Strome, BRANDON.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1893.

Principal Goggin has reached Regina and resumed charge of his work in the Territories.

ink is splattered on woodwork it may be taken out by scouring with sand and water and a little ammonia; then rinse with soda water.

A writ of an election in Vancouver to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gordon, M. P., has been issued. Nominations, May 2, polling May 9. Marshall Bray is returning officer.

General Manager Stone, of the C. A. & Col. Co.'s farms in Alberta, says the company's losses of live stock during the past winter have been very great. Speaking of seedling Mr. Stone says they had not commenced but had on some of the farms early this week. About 4,000 acres will be put under crop this season. The Stairville farm will have about 200 acres, the Lamore 400 acres. The largest acreage will be at Namaka where 1,300 acres will be cropped. Mr. Stone is optimistic regarding crop prospects for the year.

toric flag went down from Regina when the Indian department exhibited the World's Fair, and one that is now should be worth quite a sum of money to curiosity hunters. This flag was given by King George III to Sioux chief Saugmaile, or Kung Stone, in 1804, with a medal for services rendered during the American Revolution, and was obtained from his descendant, Wahduta, or Dyed Fear, July 24th, 1886. The flag is a cotton Jack, and although a little frayed around the edges, is in a good state of preservation.

and the Marquis and Marquise de Bles, all of whom are lineal descendants of Christopher Columbus, recently arrived from Southampton in New York, being presented by the mayor of the city with the freedom of the city. The duke smiled and bowed and then with a low voice and with evident mistrust of the English said: "I thank you much for your distinguished consideration. You may count upon my friendship. I feel myself very much honored and I thank you again for your kindness. I looked relieved when he finished.

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

TARIFF REFORM.

The movements of the Ottawa Government indicate a desire to make some important changes in the tariff at the next session of the House. Despatches indicate an intention to abolish all special duties, which certainly is a move in the right direction, as in almost every case they fall unjustly on the importer. In the few instances in which the goods imported are always of the same value, and of but the one grade, it is immaterial whether they are specific or ad valorem, but as these instances are very rare the specific taxation often makes the importer pay a duty out of proportion to the value of the import.

The proposed conference of ministers with officials of Boards of Trade, and principals of manufacturing also indicate a desire to change in the line of reduction; but this alone is not sufficient. Canada is essentially agricultural in its interests, and any reforms that fall short of meeting the wishes of the agricultural classes must be unsatisfactory to the country.

We are fully aware of the necessity for considering the interests of heavy financial concerns, but wherein such consideration clashes with the interests of the agricultural classes, the proper government for Canada, will studiously care for the latter. A government should consider all of its subjects of equal importance, one with the other, and always lean to a careful consideration of the interests of majorities.

Circumstances as Canada is and varying from time to time as its prospects and promises are so fixed and unalterable theory or principle of government can be adopted. Those who are then unalterably either Protectionists or Free Traders must advocate measures unprofitable, if not injurious to the country. An old wealthy country having nearly all the elements of growth and success, and every day requirements within itself, may, to a large extent, be conservative in its trade policy; but countries otherwise situated, as Canada is, adopt a trade policy varying in its forces, as circumstances call for it.

When the National Policy was adopted, there was urgent need for it, as we were manufacturing but little, importing many things, that all felt we had the raw material at home to profitably produce. In the fifteen years of protection we have had ample time to have given for thorough knowledge as to what can and what cannot be manufactured in the country, at a reasonable cost to consumers. Those products that have not been developed in competition by this time cannot be manufactured with advantage to consumers, and ought to be discouraged, while those that can be produced in the competition have had ample protection to train alone, and further high protection in their case, in the interests of the consumers ought to be discontinued.

In the introduction of the N. P. the universal cry was "Canada for the Canadians"; and in respects after a lengthy protection, when Canada will not meet the demands of Canadians, a change in the policy ought to be adopted. The continued increase of customs receipts on binding twine and implements shows that Canada is not meeting the demands of Canadians or at least those of the Northwest farmers, and, therefore, a turn to the policy machine ought to be given.

What, however, we wish particularly to say is that, if the government, in view of tariff reform, consults one class of the population—representatives of the commercial and manufacturing classes—justice will be defeated if the representatives of the farming community are not consulted also. Let the government confer with the farmers of Manitoba, and they will learn much to direct them in proper tariff reforms for the great majority of the people of Canada.

MOWAT ON TEMPERANCE.

TORONTO, April 21.—The opinion of most temperance people here since the interview of the prohibition deputation with Premier Mowat yesterday is that if the Dominion authorities were as favorable to prohibition as the Ontario premier there would be little further difficulty so far as securing the desired legislation was concerned. Mowat told the deputation frankly that any prohibition law under the present condition of public sentiment was difficult of enforcement, but if there was any reasonable doubt as to whether the law was valid or not, it was hopeless to attempt to enforce it. They might be sorry for that and unwilling to believe it, but if they endeavored to enforce in this country a prohibition law when there was not a reasonable certainty of its being legal law it would be a hopeless task. He did not speak for others in this matter, but his own personal opinion in regard to this matter, if it came to be decided there was no further question that they had power to pass a prohibition law, was that he was prepared to go for it (and no) but he felt that it was his duty not to go for it till they could constitutionally do so.

What must amuse the reader is the fact that with which the Winnipeg Tribune deals down the utterances of all who call themselves "Liberal leaders," so master how incompatible

they may be with one another. In the last Manitoba elections The Tribune represented to the country that the Greenwayites were the temperance party of the country, and that if they were supported at the polls, the public would surely have prohibition that immaculate Liberal leader, Mr. Clifford Sifton, too, listened to Greenwayite candidates declaring that if they were elected, the country would have prohibition by a provincial enactment, and he never once opened his mouth to assure them they were under a delusion, that they were deceiving the people in persuading them to provincial enactment to that end would be constitutional. If he did not know that, he was unfit for the position he held; if he knew it, and kept his knowledge to himself that the electors might be deceived, through his silence, he is doubly responsible to the electorate.

Above we copy the utterance of Premier Mowat of Ontario on this same question and The Tribune copies it with great relish. Here we have Premier on the eve of a general election telling the people a provincial prohibition Act would not be good law, and the Tribune applauds him; last year we had the Greenwayites telling the people a provincial prohibition law would be passed and be good law, and The Tribune approved of Sifton's approval in the electorate, by his silence. The difference between the two attorneys general constitutes the difference between the statesman and the demagogue, but the Tribune places both in the same category. Honorable journalism that.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY AND THE GREENWAYITES.

There was a time when the whole Grit party of Manitoba used to shout "Hudson's Bay Railway or nothing" nothing else will save the country! but times have changed. Read the following which that self-sacrificing print, the Winnipeg Tribune of the 15th inst., reproduces from the Toronto Globe, with the remark "it is exactly in line with what we have all along contended and cannot fail to commend itself to the people of Manitoba and the North West."

The hopes of the people of the west were for a long time buoyed up by the belief that the Hudson Bay railway scheme promised a feasible and economical outlet for their products. No unprejudiced person who examined the enterprise could conclude that it was anything else than a mad cap project.

Well, all we have to say is that if this commends itself to the people of this country as the Tribune says it does, they deserve to be flooded right and left by railways, tariffs and every other trade restriction imaginable. When the Farmers' Union was in its glory, Joseph Martin said at meeting, it would pay every farmer in Manitoba to mortgage his farm for \$100 to get the Hudson's Bay Road, and every Grit in the country shouted "Amen." When on a certain occasion, the late Mr. Norquay said the Hudson's Bay Road "was not a pressing necessity," every Grit in the land denounced him as the arch traitor to his country. Now, however, the Globe says it is "a mad cap project" and the Tribune says this is in a line with what it always contended. The people of this country can now see what they may expect from the Greenway Government in the way of a Hudson's Bay outlet. But this is not all. The Greenwayites are anxious to get into power at Ottawa, and if the country is ever so unfortunate as to let them, this is how they will help the representatives of the eastern provinces, none of whom are over friendly to the road to build the Hudson's Bay railway. Will the people bear this in mind next polling day?

We have a letter from Mr. Alex. Reid, of Stockton, re prices of implements on this side of the line and the other side, that we will answer fully in a short time. We are sending a man across to get just the information he requires.

The Kindergarten System.

The following from the pen of a Brandon clergyman appeared in the Brandon Times as Editorial (7), and because of the nature to which it relates we have been asked to reproduce it.

We are pleased to see that Miss Baker, kindergarten directress of Kingston, has reached the city, and that a room has been prepared for her in the Central School.

Frederick's theory, has been so widely taught of late years, that nearly everyone to day, is familiar with its essential teachings: that the child must be taught through the senses, by the use of symbols, that he may form his own conceptions of what he has seen, and not have to depend, more or less, upon the teacher's conceptions of his teacher.

The problem of education then, is to furnish fitting environments, for the child, in those tender years, when he begins to leave the family abode, and before he enters the school-room. These years are usually from three to seven. It has been pointed out that the brain grows with the greatest rapidity, between these years; a rapidity to which the later increase is small, and the entire work of the child, undergoes a complete change; receiving its first clear impression of the family, the state and the church, of school, of law and of social life.

We have all seen the brutal instincts of children as exhibited in their cruelty

to their pets, even trying sometimes to kill them; and again, we have all seen their blunt, avarice and grabbing disposition, in trying to obtain that toy, which belonged to their little playmate. Their imagination wants to be started into life, and their sense of justice and emotion awakened. No child can successfully pass these years without receiving careful teaching and direction.

Frederick the great originator of this theory attempts to mould the activities of the child, and teach him in his plays, games and occupations, the more primitive arts of man. The child is trained by certain primitive occupations in playing, carving and modeling; by games and dances; by singing and some of the simpler uses of the number, form and language.

The kindergarten should be of great benefit, in helping our public school system. It would materially help the working classes whose children only have a short time to attend school, and a very short time to be trained to think for themselves, in the coming struggles of life. Compared with other movements, to secure the adoption of a new system of teaching, the kindergarten movement stands pre-eminently first. The growth of this system has been very rapid. In 1870, in the United States, there were only five kindergartens; in 1892 there were 1,001 schools with 50,424 pupils.

This work has always appealed to the maternal instinct of women. Since the days of its inception, this work has been essentially theirs. They have laboured for it, supported its schools, held offices in its associations and urged its agitation.

Horse Breeders' Lien Act.

The Horse Breeders' Lien Act, passed at the last session of the local house provides for the registration of registered pedigree stallions, demitted in the province, with the department of Agriculture and Immigration. The fee for such registration, is \$5 and the department will furnish each owner so doing a certificate of such registration which must be inserted in every bill poster or ad. issued by owner of such stallion to the benefit of the statute.

The 4th clause of the act, provides for the filing of a statutory declaration with the country clerk, setting forth service particulars.

The 5th and 6th and 7th clauses contain the benefits of the act and read:

5. The owner of such stallion upon filling such affidavit and complying with the provisions of this act shall have a lien on the amount of said service fee and on all moneys due to him by the owner of the colt or filly, the offspring of any such stallion from the service in respect of which the said affidavit is filed, which lien shall take and have priority over any and all writs of execution, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, liens, claims and encumbrances.

6. If payment of the service is not made before the first day of January in the year following the year in which the colt or filly is born, the owner of such stallion or his duly authorized agent may at any time before the first day of May following, take possession of the colt or filly upon which he has such lien as aforesaid, wherever the same may be found and may proceed to sell the same by public auction after giving the person in whose possession the said colt or filly was when taken, ten days notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given to such person by delivering the same to him personally or by posting the notice up on the door of such person's last place of residence in Manitoba.

7. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first on payment of reasonable expenses of the taking of possession, giving of notice, and conduct of sale not in all in any case exceeding \$10, next in payment of the said service fee, and the balance shall be paid by the owner of the stallion to the person from whose possession such colt or filly was taken, on demand.

An East Anglian Wedding.

By JNO. ROWLAND.

East Anglia is situated on the eastern coast of England, being divided into two counties, namely, Norfolk and Suffolk. The part of Norfolk writing about is the north or Norfolk, i.e. Norfolk. This part of England is noted for its fertile soil, large areas of marshes, several miles in extent, successful and jolly farmers and a happy contented peasantry. It is of this latter class that we are about to speak. Behold them in the morning trudging to their daily toil, with their breakfast bags slung over their shoulders these hardy workers always take their breakfasts with them to the field—whistling or singing as they go, will the birds join in the melody, filling the air with song. Perchance a sweet-voiced thrush, or a whistling blackbird perched high up above the pedestrian's head, in among the branches of the tall oaks, or stately ashes, that grow on either side of the dusty lane, breathe out upon the morning air in sweetest melody their praises to God, while their tiny throats swell with rapture. Who that has taken a walk on a bright summer morning along these highways and byways of East Norfolk, where the hedge-rows are clothed in a deep garb of green, their banks dotted here and there with the modest daisy, or the smiling buttercup, the air filled with a rich fragrance from the wild elyngine, and occasionally new mown hay, while birds of various kinds so sweetly sing—why, we ask, could help singing too, or at least feel like praising the Creator of all these enjoyments in some way?

The peasantry of East Norfolk are generally superstitious, free hearted and jolly; their ribaldry is generally easily caught, and not unfrequently their merriment in boisterous hilarity. They are often witty, and scarcely ever mad or dejected, but on the contrary will often provoke fun from their own poverty. If one is poor and single, he is ever willing to help his poorer married companion. The married people generally console themselves with thoughts of the future, when their families will be of their hands, "growing up" and gone out to "service." When Bill or Ted are "growing up" to be about thirteen or fourteen years of age

they are found employment with the large farmers at a moderate wage, or if their inclinations lean toward a seafaring life, they start off to town, probably about eight or ten miles distant, to secure a birth as deck hand, or cabin boy on board a "smack" or "lugger," thereby becoming a help to their parents, who have been struggling all to support them, and give them a fair "akula" at the village school.

When these boys start to work, and the "gals" go out to "service," they soon begin to think themselves capable of "goon" a courting," so it follows, as soon as Bill is through with his week's work, he flies away to his cottage with a light heart, because it is Saturday night, and because he knows that a cheery fire awaits him with a steaming supper of "milk-pot," or a delicious herring with cold potatoes; and above all is happy because to-morrow is Sunday, and Sunday is the day when lovers meet. Generally in these hamlets and rural villages there is a Methodist Chapel erected in addition to the Parish church, which is Episcopalian. Most of the hardy poor are Methodists in these parts. To these chapels will the young men and young women repair on Sunday, except when Jenny is living with "chuck folk," then to please her mistress, or to suit her own caprice, she goes to church, where her lover, not unfrequently goes also. Not perhaps for the good that he may receive spiritually, for because he prefers to be orthodox, or because his folks are "church goin' people," but because Jenny goes there, and he must as a natural consequence attend the place of worship that she does, so as to be able to "happen wi' her" when she comes out. As Jenny generally has a "few hours to herself," she makes use of them by strolling down one of the country lanes with her sweet heart, then is the time that perfect happiness reigns supreme.

Filling the air with lofty sentiments Without a sure foundation: Which often vanish ere they're made. Or being built full fat: In the old village, before the rising sun. Ere the nuptials have been riveted.

The East Anglian peasant never "pops the question" or "proposes" to the girl of his choice, but puts great confidence in the old village, "actions speak louder than words." Hence, it follows, as soon as Bill feels in a position to take to himself a wife, he hires a cottage, gathers together a few sticks of furniture, then he and his sweetheart "make it up between em," when the bans shall be published, or their names "read in church." As soon as this declaration is made known from the pulpit, so soon does the village gossip commence. All the old people in the parish are apparently interested in the welfare of Bill and his intended. Old men talk about it in the fields, telling stories of their youth and early manhood, which often touch a tender spot still left in the hearts of the young. And many are the good-natured though sarcastic remarks, made at poor Bill's expense.

Time rolls on, and "this the first, second or third time of asking" has been published from the pulpit for the last time. The day dream of the bride has become a reality, and the bridegroom fees him his drift down the stream of time towards the altar of Hymen. The ring has been procured, the bride's dress selected by the coming mothers-in-law.

The wedding cake made by an old experienced hand, or bought at the nearest confectioner's. The bride's maids have been chosen from among the bride's old associates. The parish clerk has received his fee—a half crown. The parson has been duly notified; in fact, everything is ready, the "wedding day" has come.

A wedding day is a day of great importance in an East Anglian village. Every man who owns a gun, or an old unicorn, has it loaded. The pop-guns at the village smithy are also loaded in readiness to salute the wedding party returning from church.

Well, the wedding day has come; the bride and a bridegroom are ready to leave

the parental roof. So in couples they start out on foot to the village or parish church. (Although most of peasantry of East Anglia are Methodist, yet they almost all are married by an Episcopalian clergyman in the church of England, and they invariably repair to that edifice on foot.) As the happy couples approach the church yard gate, they are frequently surrounded by a motley crowd of parishioners, among them being several village maidens who have busied themselves by gathering roses and other choice flowers from the numerous flower-gardens that there abound.

Filling the air with aromatic sweetness, True emblems of a life of happiness: Interpreters of the sweetest sentiments: That lurk in human nature.

These maidens scatter the flowers before the approaching "weddingers" from the church-yard gate to the church porch, so that the wedding party literally walk on beds of roses. After the important ceremony has been completed, the party is again seen coming from the church. This time, instead of having their paths bedstrewn with flowers, they are confronted with showers of rice—and I've seen some of them pelted unmercifully. As they drew near the village smithy, the blacksmith is seen emerging from his grimy shop with a bar of hot iron with which he touches off the pop-guns: pop, pop, pop, echoed and re-echoed on every side, and bang, bang, the guns, and boom, boom, the blunderbusses, and the merry couple returns to the home of the bride, or bridegroom, spending the rest of the day, and night too, in boisterous merriment, thus ending the honey-moon, and poetic sentiments of life for the stern every day reality of prose.

'El Padre' PINS.

MISS M. BALDWIN

HAS OPENED A Millinery and Dressmaking Shop

IN BRANDON.

Prices to Suit All.

OPPOSITE SYNDICATE BLOCK.

a22m

A. LEVY,


Tailor, From California.

Gentlemen's Suits and Ladies' Gowns made to order. Fit Guaranteed. Also Cleaning, Reparing, Pressing and Dyeing neatly done on Short Notice. Reasonable Prices.

P.S.—Mr. Levy begs to remind the public that he did business in Brandon 2 years ago and respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers.

Yours truly, A. Levy.

Establishment Cor. 8th St. and Rosser. a22m



Speculators always have to count on a certain amount of shrinkage in butter made, say, in June and put in cold storage until September or October. This loss in weight is often disastrous. The English salts

Ashton or Higgin's

"EUREKA"

make all held butter turn out in weight without shrinkage. For sale by Grocers Generally.

JOSEPH WALD & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka

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STALLION SEASON 1893.

Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co. beg to announce that they will stand for service

At Their Stables, Rosser Ave.,

Brandon.

The following Imported Stallions:

The Shire Stallion, four years old

NAILSTONE PEER 11,948.

by Big Ben (3459), height 17 hands; weight, 2,050 pounds, color, brown.

The Shire Stallion, four years old,

NAILSTONE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF 11,928.

by Big Ben (3459), height 16.3 hands,

weight 1,900 pounds, color bay.

The Cleveland Bay Stallion, 3 years old

NOVELTY 1,201.

by Lord Hillington (986) by Newton

(216) by Sportsman (299): dam, Girl

of the Period (353) by Sportsman (299)

second dam, Trimmer (108) by Wonder

fulfill (357), dam by Barnaby (18).

Novelty stands 16.25 hands, weighs

1,500 pounds, color rich dark bay,

black points. He moves all round

with wonderful freedom and style; will

be seen that Novelty has a double

strain of the famous "Sportsman

(299)" blood, and also traces back

directly to Barnaby (18).

Having in view the hard times we

have decided to stand the above horses

at the extremely low sum of

\$8 For the Season.

payable by note on the 15th of No-

vember next. We will give breeders

the privilege of changing their names

to any one of the three stallions should

they deem it advisable at any time

during the season.

The above horses are all of exceptional

individual merit, and their breeding

is the choicest in their respective stud

books

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Windsong, March 31, 1911.)

B.B.B. Best Spring Tonic. B.B.B. Cures Bad Blood.

ONTARIO SCHOOLS.

Some Interesting Statistics in the Educational Report.

The annual report of the Minister of Education shows that the total school population of the province in 1891 was 525,781, a decrease of 2,000 for the year. There are 20,000 more boys than girls. The average attendance of rural pupils is 45 per cent. of the registered attendance, while in towns it was 61 and in cities 57. The number of teachers was 8,336. The highest salaries paid were \$1,500. There are now 5,786 school houses in the province. Log school houses are fast disappearing, there being only 619 against 1,496 in 1880. The cost of education per pupil was \$8.25 against \$5.82 in 1879. Ontario has 280 separate schools, with 36,108 pupils and 639 teachers. The number of separate schools has advanced from 175 to 269 in 15 years. The expenditure has increased \$163,881, and the number of teachers has increased 395 during the same period.

THE GALT ROAD.

The Line Leased for Twenty Years by the C. P. R.

The Medicine Hat Times says the Galt road has not been formally sold to the C. P. R., but has been leased for twenty years, which in this country practically means a sale. The A. R. & C. Co. are to make the road a standard gauge before July 1st. They also agree to transfer their charter from Lethbridge through the Crow's Nest Pass. The C. P. R. has already a road graded from Macleod to near the Crow's Nest pass, and they will build the short link between Lethbridge and Macleod and complete the whole early this summer. The road will be run by the C. P. R., but through trains will be running from Medicine Hat to the Kootenay country before the end of 1893. The rumor published in the east to the effect that the C. P. R. had purchased the Galt mines without a word of truth in it. It is not yet the policy of the C. P. R. to buy and operate mines of any description.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

The Revenue Exceeded the Expenditure in March.

For March the revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$2,296,257, and expenditure to \$1,829,175. The revenue for the previous eight months was \$24,528,392, and expenditures \$21,727,791, making for the same months a balance of \$2,800,601. The revenue for the previous eight months was \$24,528,392, and expenditures \$21,727,791, making for the same months a balance of \$2,800,601. The revenue for the previous eight months was \$24,528,392, and expenditures \$21,727,791, making for the same months a balance of \$2,800,601.

METHODIST TEACHERS.

Quite a List Decided Upon Recently at Toronto.

The annual meeting of the transfer committee of the Methodist church was held in the Wesley buildings recently. After conference in Canada was reported, but the president of the Newfoundland conference was not present. The transfers decided upon, and the time when such changes go into effect were as follows: Rev. F. B. Fletcher, Toronto conference, to Manitoba, June 12. Rev. Mr. Cleaver, from Niagara to British Columbia conference, June 27. Rev. P. J. Miller, from Guelph to Manitoba conference, June 5. Rev. Nelson, J. Brown, from Bay of Quinte to Manitoba conference, June 5. Rev. J. N. Aspinwall, from Bay of Quinte to Manitoba conference, June 12. Rev. T. W. Pickett, from Manitoba to Bay of Quinte conference, June 12. Rev. R. W. Whittington, from Bay of Quinte to British Columbia conference, forthwith. Rev. R. C. Freeman, from Manitoba to British Columbia conference, forthwith.

DR. SPARLING RETURNS.

Wesley College Subscription List up to \$50,000 and More Expected.

The Free Press says "Rev. Dr. Sparling, principal of the Wesley college, returned yesterday from his eastern trip, which extended over several weeks. During his absence he visited Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, where he succeeded in interesting many people in Wesley college. Mr. H. A. Massey has practically removed the condition under which he promised the second \$10,000 of his subscription; so that while he still desires to see a \$100,000 building erected, he will withhold his gift awaiting the bestowal of the promised half of that amount. Hon. J. C. Atkins has increased his subscription from \$500 to \$1,500, making the aggregate subscriptions of himself and his two sons, J. A. M. Atkins, Q. C., and J. S. Atkins, of Winnipeg \$3,000. Principal Sparling has good hopes of assistance from a number of gentlemen who have promised to consider his cause favorably, but have not yet definitely named the amounts which they will give. He has good hopes that the college board will see its way to go on with the erection of the building this coming season. He has brought with him a couple of sketches furnished by Canadian Barwash, of Victoria college, Ontario. This new building Dr. Sparling considers a model one for college purposes."

Gov. Russell's little son Enstis surprised his mother one morning a short time ago, exclaiming:

"Mamma, I want a dark breakfast." Mrs. Russell was at a loss to know what he meant and demanded an explanation. "Well," replied the young hopeful, "last night you told Mary to give me a light supper and I didn't like it. Now, mamma, please do let me have a dark breakfast."—Boston Globe.

A serious riot occurred in London, Eng., between the publicans and teetotalers, five days ago. The publicans were holding a demonstration against the proposed law, establishing prohibition and abridging the privileges of the liquor traffic. Generally when they were attacked by the teetotalers, the result was a scene of riot and disorder and several free fights in which the teetotalers vanquished the "Pubs."

Teaching Children Obedience.

Perhaps the most difficult problem of life, because the one on which all other problems hang, is correct child training. If every child in existence to-day could receive parental treatment little short of perfect on the million, many of the evils of the next generation. All reforms would die out, because there would no longer be any need for them. "What a consummate art deity," says Emerson, "is the child in its realization of obedience. The great lesson of conformity to a higher power has to be learned by us all sometime in life, and the child whose mother does not help him to learn that lesson when he is young, will have to struggle at it all by himself later on."

The old-fashioned method of enforcing obedience, which consisted in knocking a child down if he did not obey instantly, was simple and efficacious, but it had its drawbacks. What did it profit a mother if her son goes and comes promptly at her bidding, if all the time he hates her in his heart, and becomes a confirmed little hypocrite, keeping his thoughts and feelings secret from her, and counting the years until he is of age and can break away from all domestic discipline and do as he likes? To lose a child's love and confidence is infinitely worse than to be disobeyed. It is easy and natural to carry out the wishes of those we love, but the discipline that is wrenched from us is worthless.

The great defect in present day child training is that parents so often teach their children to disobey them. They do not let them feel that they are of the sort, but that is the lesson that their words convey. Every time a command is allowed to be disregarded, every time a command is not repeated in a weak and excitable tone of voice, a child is not only taught to disobey—it is actually taught to encourage and urge to disobedience. In many families where the rule is that the youngest members shall retire at 8 o'clock the regular evening performance is something like the following:

"Edith, it's 8 o'clock—time to go to bed." "Yes, I know, I'm going directly." The mother enters her room, and suddenly she looks up at the clock and exclaims, "Why, Edith, it's more than a quarter past 8. Haven't you gone to bed yet?"

"No, say, mamma, can't I stay up till half past 8? I'll soon be half past nine." "Well, you must be sure to go at half past 8."

At 25 minutes to nine the mother exclaims, "Mercy, Edith, it's nearly 9. Go off to bed quickly. Fly now." "No, I don't want to go to bed till 9. The boys never go to bed till nine."

"Well, I'll let you stay this time, but mind you don't stay up one second later than a quarter of 10." At a quarter to nine the mother observes, "Where's that child? Hurry now."

"Mamma, Nettie's reading me a story and it won't be finished till 9 o'clock." "Or ten minutes past at the latest," cries Nettie.

"Well, I never saw such provoking children," observes the mother. "I suppose I'll have to let you stay this time, but mind, to-morrow night you'll go to bed like a streak of lightning just as the clock strikes nine."

"Yes, mamma," dutifully replies Edith. On the following evening the mother goes to an entertainment, and returns between 10 and 11 to find the youngest child still up.

"Why, Edith," she exclaims, "you said you'd be in bed at 9." "Yes, mamma, but I knew if you were at home I could easily tease you to let me stay up later."

Now the habit of staying up late, though bad for a delicate child, is the least of the evils that her mother taught her. Let us specify precisely what these evils are.

First, she taught her that the will power of a woman 40 years old is weaker than that of a child of 5 years old.

Second, she taught her that if the mature will yield so easily on one occasion, it could probably be made to yield on every occasion.

Third, she taught her that the true mistress of the family—and of the situation—was her very little and unimportant self.

It is generally understood that breaking a child's will is rather more injurious than breaking his spine. The task of strengthening the will and softening the heart is a most difficult pair of birds to kill with one stone—was a recent achievement in real life, of which we give an exact report. This illustration, like the previous one, shows the old, old subject of bed-giving, which turns so many peaceful homes into scenes of controversy these long summer evenings.

A lady whose own children are perfectly trained, once received a visit from a young niece who was a thoroughly spoiled child. On the first day of her arrival, as she was laying out of doors after her aunt tapped on the window pane, and said pleasantly, "It's bed time now, Grace, come in at once." The little girl faced her and said, "Do you think I've got to come in because you say so? Huh! I won't do it!" Mrs. K. tranquilly resumed her work, taking no further notice of the child. She never threatened or scolded anyone in her life, and she did not intend to begin then. Grace evidently looked for a show of indignation when she came in between 9 and 10, but no notice was taken of her and she went to bed flushed with victory. But the next night immediately after the six o'clock tea, Mrs. K. took her up to bed at once, saying kindly that she would be glad to let her play for an hour first, but she couldn't trust her to come in when she was called. The little girl looked thoughtful, but as soon as her aunt disappeared, she dressed herself again, went down to the yard, and was soon sporting about as wildly as ever, observing to the neighbor's children as she did so, that it was a snowy evening when she couldn't have her own way. No attention was paid to her when she came in, but the next evening after tea she was taken up to bed again and the door was locked.

"If you lock me in," she exclaimed, "I'll tear the sheets and pillows all to strips." "Oh, just as you like as to that," said Mrs. K. "Only, of course, you'll have the same things on your bed to-morrow night as I can afford to have more than one set of pillows."

"Well, I can't bear to be left alone," said Grace, beginning to weep in earnest. "Why, I ought to have thought of that," said Mrs. K. "Of course, I'll stay with you."

And then, though the long evening she talked to the child, she told her what a grand thing it was to have

a strong will. It was like riding a spirited horse that is carrying you fast in the right direction. But that an uncontrolled will was of no more use than a runaway steed. Instead of giving her the "good scolding" which most mothers would have said she richly deserved, instead of humiliating her by saying she was a naughty, naughty child, and that she would probably end her career in a reformatory or a lunatic asylum, the woman told her nice stories of strong-willed girls, who in the face of terrible odds had earned a living for poverty-stricken and disease-stricken parents, or achieved an education for themselves, or started some reform for others, which they had victoriously carried through.

"I say it will be good, too," exclaimed the tough little girl, sitting up in bed, and casting her arms about her aunt's neck. "I will try, auntie, you'll see."

So even in dealing with "a regular young whelp," the rule holds good: Insist on obedience, but be sure—be sure—to win the inmost heart.

A Straight Pointer. "Travel on this road pretty often?" inquired the passenger with the long, slender, pointed nose, sitting up in bed, and casting her arms about her aunt's neck. "I will try, auntie, you'll see."

"In business of some kind, like as not?" "No, I work for another man." "Dry goods business?" "No, wet goods."

"The inquisitive passenger was quiet a moment. Then he came at him again. "Find it cheaper to live out of the city?" "No, dearer."

"Rents are cheaper, ain't they?" "Yes." "Groceries and things don't cost any more, do they?" "No, cost less."

"Have to pay out much for railroad fares?" "Railroad fare don't cost me \$75 a year?" "Then what makes it dearer?" "Running for trains. Wear and tear of the locomotive."

The long nosed man ruminated on this a few moments, and then said: "They pay bigger wages in the city than they do in the suburbs, don't they?" "Yes."

"What might it be worth, now, to hold a job like yours?" "Pretty soon, if the return for pays me \$20.99 a week." "Always makes the exact change?" "Always."

"Why is the idea of making it just \$20.99?" "He pays me \$20 for my work, and the ninety-nine cents for minding my own business."

And the sharp nosed man went to the other end of the car and took a seat on the coal box.—Chicago Tribune.

Strange Hallucinations. An English lunatic believes she is an Egyptian. She contains a letter, and with this idea she fixes a penny stamp on her forehead and imagines that she goes through the post to visit her relatives. The next day she sticks on another stamp for the return journey. A male patient is convinced that he is a bad half crown, and, being a very conscientious man, he makes inquiry of the various tradesmen, warning them not to take him in payment for any article if his wife should attempt to pass him at the counter.

A quarrel in a Royal Household. A quarrel has broken out in the royal family of Spain owing to the conduct of the young king's grandmother, ex-queen Isabella, who is about sixty-three years of age, and who has taken a personal favorite, a young Hungarian, who for the present exercises immense influence over the aged queen. Presuming on his influence, the youthful favorite has dared to insult the Infanta Eulalia and other members of the royal family of Spain, and the result is a bitter dispute between ex-queen Isabella, who resides in Paris, and the other members of the royal family.

A Striking Advertisement. A Southern paper publishes the following advertisement:—"Wanted: A young lady, aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure, agreeable manners, general information, and varied accomplishments; who has studied everything from the creation to croquet, a situation in the family of a gentleman, who will take the head of his table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies, check his tradesman's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his life happy. Apply in the first place to Mrs. J. H. Hickory Grove, Ga., and afterwards to papa, on the premises."

Circumstances Alter Cases. "I don't believe that steak weighs two pounds," said old Nipper, surveying the meat just sent home from the butcher. "I'll weigh it and make Chopson deduct for the shortage." "You will have to pay Chopson for another half pound," said Mrs. Nipper.

"Not I—that's his mistake." Jack—Say, Bill, we've been in hard luck lately. Bill—Why, have you, old man. Jack—I'll tell you what we'll do. You insure your life in my favor for \$10,000 and I'll do the same for you. Bill—Well, what good'll that do us? Jack—Why, we'll just load up our guns and step off thirty paces some where and see who gets the money.

Wm. Cunningham, the well-known cattle shipper has returned to Montreal from a visit to Great Britain. Speaking of the prospects for the Canadian cattle trade during the coming season he says: Trade in Great Britain is better than any year but he thinks Canadian shippers will make some money early in the season if they buy their cattle right and get a fair rate of freight.

Jasper—"Is intoxication always followed by a well-earned headache?" "Yes, even when a man has been intoxicated by success."—New York Herald.

"You must have experience," said the young physician's friend. "No," was the reply, "what I want is patients."—Washington Star.

Dingle—"By George, I just got out of bed scraped." "Attacked by a hoodlum?" "No, by a barber."—Troy Press.

Married, but Something to Learn. A bright young married lady who has been attending some public and private readings in the city tells a good joke on herself in connection with this experience. After returning from a delightful hour with Browning one afternoon she discovered that her door bell was out of order. So she put up a card, upon which was written the following words:—"Bell out of order—please wrap."

Her husband returned, looked at the card, and calling her to him said:—"Been out to-day, dear?" "Yes." "Been to the Browning reading?" "Yes, love."

"When is there another?" "To-morrow night. Oh, I see you are interested, dear," said she, delighted, "and you want to go, don't you? I'm so glad."

"Well, not exactly," returned the husband, "but I was thinking, my darling, that I would go—if I could, if I what?" "If you, if I can."

"Well, my darling," said her husband, "I will go if you will remain at home and learn to spell 'rap'!"—Waverly Magazine.

Algy—Wagnand, what did you say, you know, when you were presented to the Prince of Wales? Wagnand—Why, dear boy, the first thing I did was to apologize for the American Revolution.

Have You Headache. Headache, which is usually a symptom of stomach trouble, constipation, and complaint can be entirely cured by B. B. B. Bismark Blood Bitters; because this medicine acts upon and regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

"I've spotted you," said the sun to the girl with freckles.—Atchison Globe.

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF. Dear Sirs,—I have used your Hagar's Yellow Ointment for sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, rheumatism and cramp, and find it an unequalled remedy. My neighbors also speak highly of it. Mrs. Hight, Montreal, Que.

"This is certainly a hand-to-mouth existence," remarked the dentist.—Washington Star.

RELIEF AND CURE. Sirs,—I have used Hagar's Pectoral Balsam for coughs and colds, and it gives relief in a few hours and always results in a cure. I would not be without it.—Atchison Globe.

Boxing the compass is not counted as one of the "spars" of a ship.—Boston Transcript.

INDIGESTION CURED. Gentlemen,—I was thoroughly cured of indigestion by using only three bottles of B. B. B., and truthfully recommend it to all suffering from the same malady. Mrs. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c and 50c at all druggists.

"She—'Mande? Oh, she's one of the friends of my youth.' He—'I didn't take her to be as old as that.'—Kate Field's Washington.

THE BEST REMEDY. Dear Sirs,—I was greatly troubled with weakness, loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness, and found B. B. B. the most strengthening and beneficial medicine I have taken. Miss Hensel, 241 Huntley St. Toronto.

To Restore hair which has become thin, and keep the scalp clean and healthy, use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray. The best Dressing.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON, (Established 1861.) MONTREAL. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Advances made on consignments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, etc., for sale in Montreal or in the various British Markets.

RUPTURED PERSONS-- If you are afflicted with this complaint, write to C. J. BOWEN, 22 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. He makes all kinds of hernia trusses, and has the only instrument that will hold ruptured parts under all circumstances and positions of the body. Every truss guaranteed. Leading ladies also furnish, instruments and electro-medical appliances. Mention this paper.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and ALL THROAT, BRONCHIAL AND LUNG DISEASES. Obtainable coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant and safe remedy.

PRICE 25c AND 50c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Norway Pine Syrup. Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and ALL THROAT, BRONCHIAL AND LUNG DISEASES. Obtainable coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant and safe remedy.

Hicks—"What do you think? Will it be a match? Wicks—"It ought to be. He is a regular stick and she's all fire and brimstone."—Boston Transcript.



Happy and Contented. Is the lot of every lady in whose home ROYAL CROWN SOAP is used. Send 25 Royal Crown soap wrappers to Royal Crown Soap Co., Montreal, and you will receive 5 beautiful pictures, 11 x 2 inches, without printing. Sent free by mail.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BUI DOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and food humors of the system at the same time. Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BUI DOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by All Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

PIANOS. Evans Bros and Heert Pianos. Unequalled Doherty Organs. Big bargains and easy terms. Send for particulars and price list. Wholesale and retail.

O. E. MARCY, WINNIPEG. 228 KING ST.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The Largest Insurance Company in the World.

Annual Income Over 42 Millions. Insurance in Force Over 850 Millions. New Insurance, 1892, Over 200 Millions. For rates apply to the nearest local agent, or to A. H. CORRELL, District Manager, 15 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Northwest Fire Insurance Co. OF MANITOBA. Charter granted, 1880. Organized, 1883. Authorized Capital, \$500,000. Deposited with the Manitoba Government, \$10,000. (Being the largest deposit of any local company doing business in Manitoba.)

DIRECTORS: DENMAN MACINTYRE, President, Pres. Com. HON. JOHN SUTHERLAND, Vice-Pres.; Senator R. E. ALLEN, of Allan, Brydges & Co. THOMAS GILROY, Manitoba Manager, same Life Insurance Co. HON. JOHN A. KESTER, Sheriff. J. A. CHRISTIE, Brandon, Lumber Man, etc. W. CLOUGHIER, Director Wm. Water Works Co. W. R. DICK, of Dick, Banning & Co., Lumber Merchants. G. W. GIBBES, Secretary and Manager, General Insurance Agent. HON. W. CLEGG, Auditor.

Church's Cold Water Alabastine. The Permanent Wall Coating. Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface. Coat over Coat can be applied. No more washing or scraping of walls necessary. Alabastine is the Sanitary Wall-Coating. Displaces Kiln-dried plaster, which decays on the wall. Equally adapted for Ornamental Work and Plain Tinting. Pleases Painters as well as the general public. Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush. Sixteen Beautiful Tints and White. Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk. The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in Cold Water. No hot water being needed. Saves Time and Waste. Full directions for use on every package. Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere. Our book, "The Decorator's Aid," furnished painters. Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.

Beware of Imitations Bearing Similar Names. The Alabastine Co.'s Ltd., Sole Manufacturers, - Paris, Ontario. G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and North-West.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. FARM IMPLEMENTS. MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN. AGENTS AT ALL LEADING POINTS. SETTLER'S OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, 86 ALBERT STREET, WINNIPEG. Brass Foundry, Machine Shop and Wire Works. Boiler and Engine Repairing.

THE SCHAEFFER THE MOST POPULAR. Every Schaeffer Warranted for Ten Years. Double the Time of any other Maker. PIANOS at Wholesale Prices. NO INTEREST. NO HUMBING. Only house selling at Manufacturer's Price without charging exorbitant prices and high rate of interest also.

Wholesale Warehouse, 202 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. JAMES SMITH, Agent.

FARMERS AND OTHERS. NOTICE. Sometimes work inconsiderable injury to a man's business. In Mr. Bowerman's catalogue of plants, seeds, etc., for 1893, he says that he possesses six acres of land for seed testing purposes, etc. Now that might be allowed to go for what it is worth if he did not go further. But he also has the presumption to say that no other dealer in Winnipeg has any land at all, which is a direct lie. I have neither the time, nor inclination, to dispute these statements, nor institute comparisons in the city, because everyone who has seen the two establishments can judge for themselves. But, as people outside the city only the catalogue to judge from, and as such statements are to say the least misleading, I have no alternative in justice to my business but to state:

1st. That I have grown and tested seeds for market gardening and other purposes for over 7 years in Winnipeg, while Mr. Bowerman only started business a little over a year ago without any practical experience whatever in the business.

2nd. That Mr. Bowerman, if he is the fortunate possessor of six acres of land has never used it for seed testing purposes.

3rd. That I have more ground at my disposal for these purposes, at the present time, than Mr. Bowerman.

RICHARD ALSTON, FLORIST, SEEDSMAN, ETC., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SMOKE. Empire Tobacco Goods. MAGNOLIA. The best 25c plug of Smoking Tobacco made. ST. LAWRENCE. The finest fine plug. SOMETHING GOOD. The Big 10c plug. CHEW LORD STANLEY. Best black chewing tobacco in the market. All Storekeepers Sell Empire Tobacco Co's Goods. ASK FOR THEM USE THEM RECOMMEND THEM H. F. PRICE, Agent, 153 Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

LOCAL NEWS.

\$40 to Chicago and return.
Beulah is said to have the diphtheria badly.

The City Cops are after delinquent scavengers.

Mr. J. H. Clardie, of Chumab, was in the city this week.

Mr. H. Swinford, of the N. P. R., was in the city last week.

Mr. L. F. Hewitt and wife are back in town from Elkhorn.

Editor Hall, of the Virden Advance, was in the city last week.

Mr. F. B. McKenzie has returned from an extended visit to Ontario.

Whitehead Municipality has given \$100 to the Brandon Hospital.

Miss Amy Johnston, this city, leaves on the 2nd of May as a missionary to Africa.

Miss Adolphe, sister of Mr. H. L. Adolphe, reached the city last week from Chesley, Ont.

Mr. A. D. Rankin, accompanied by his wife, left last Sunday for Winnipeg, to spend a few days.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, the noted horse-shoer, is erecting a new brick shop, on the corner of 8th street and Princess ave.

About three quarters of a million represents the value of stock, etc. imported into the North-west, by settlers this year.

Messrs. Laidlaw, Green, & Co. are now up to their eyes in machine work, land-rollers being a strong feature of their rush.

Mr. James Kidd was fined \$5 and costs, by Magistrate Todd, for allowing cattle to stray within the city limits, Wednesday last.

At the last meeting of the I. O. O. F. a surprise was given the members, by their wives and lady friends visiting the lodge during recess.

The I. O. O. F. celebrated their anniversary Sunday last. All the members of "Brandon City Lodge" attended service at the Baptist Church.

Parents and others interested in education should attend the public meeting of the Teachers' Institute, on Friday evening in the Congregational church.

The city finances were richer by the small sum of \$240, in consequence of an offender not drinking water. He appeared before Magistrate Todd, early this week.

City Treasurer McMillan had a telegram last week announcing the death of his father, in Inverness, Scotland. The deceased gentleman was eighty-five years of age.

On Monday evening last, a very pleasant party was given by the boarders at Mrs. Pett's house on 7th street. Dancing was enjoyed till an early hour Tuesday morning.

The Young Men's Christian Association are holding conferences at Boissevain, Neepawa, Virden, Birtle, Carberry, Brandon, Morden and Glenboro the coming summer.

The Teachers' convention will be held here to-day, to-morrow and Saturday. A large number are expected. The pupils are looking forward to it, as it will give them two extra holidays.

Mr. Malcolm, a son of Mr. W. B. Scarth, Winnipeg, passed through the city Wednesday, on his way to "Mackinac" as one of the "daring party". He may strike Siberia out there some day.

The vestry of St. Matthews Church have not as yet decided on the addition to the church. Action in the matter should be taken as soon as possible, as every Sunday large numbers are turned away.

The police announce that it is their intention to enforce the following by-laws. The Livery stable by-law relating to manure. Health by-law and the Street obstruction by-law. They will destroy all dogs found without tags.

Rosser avenue is being cleaned in a manner that is most creditable to the parties who have the management of that portion of the civic affairs. Every one ought to be thankful to them for the excellent work that they are doing.

Mr. T. R. Todd, of Hillview, is winding up his affairs there; and on account of the ill health of his wife, is removing to his old home at Walkerton, Ont., for a time. He was in the city Monday, and ordered THE MAIL sent to Walkerton.

As was to have been expected, Mr. W. A. Macdonald received the Opposition nomination in Brandon City constituency last Tuesday. He is, therefore, before the people for re-election, at whatever time the Greenways decide to bring on the contest.

At the Police Court, held, Wednesday last F. T. Cope was charged with having a lime-house on the corner of 7th and Fleasor and thereby obstructing the traffic on the streets. The case was dismissed on Mr. Cope agreeing to remove the same on the following Monday.

Mr. S. A. Belford informs us that seedling of the Experimental Farm commenced yesterday. Last year the first seed was sown on 6th of the month but was discontinued, on account of bad weather, 1st the 16th when regular seeding may be said to have commenced.

The Chief has his ever vigilant eye on those persons, whose back yards and refuse barrels are not in the condition that they ought to be. As cleaning time is nearly up it would be well for those who wish to avoid a fine to get a hustle on. Dogs without a tag are also in danger.

A Teachers' Institute is being held in the Central school this week. On Friday evening there will be a public meeting in the Congregational church, at which Mr. W. A. McIntyre, of the Provincial Normal school will give an address, and Miss Braker will read a paper on the Kindergarten. The musical part of the programme will also be attractive.

Note the change in the Brandon Steam Laundry's ad. this week.

At the last meeting of the I. O. G. T., held on Thursday last, 6 candidates were initiated.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Hospital Aid Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday next, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Rogers, the editor of the Carberry News paid THE MAIL office a pleasant visit last Tuesday. He reports business good in his flourishing little town.

The Provincial Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in Brandon on the 23rd and 24th of May, promises to be a very large and important gathering.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Woolf's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 2mfs

A character named Wilson was committed for trial at Napinka last week, on a charge of stealing a revolver. He was brought to Brandon in "irons bound" to stand his trial.

On Tuesday last it was currently reported on the streets that there was a case of small-pox, at the immigration sheds. This we are happy to say is not the case. There is a man ill there, but he is suffering with inflammation of the lungs. People should be very careful before starting reports of this kind as they are liable to be exaggerated and do the city material harm.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 2mfs

We hear great praise, and special mention in many places respecting the "Exbridge Piano." We have had one of these Organs for years, and we are well pleased with it; when we get a Piano it will be an Exbridge Piano. Wherever these Pianos have been introduced they have gone straight to the front, and have gained the highest reputation. We consider them equal to anything manufactured on the continent.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 183m

A disastrous fire occurred on Thursday night last, in J. Nason's gent's furnishing store. The firemen were on hand in good time, and worked most effectively, succeeding in saving the building (Laidlaw's Block) almost unharmed. Fire, water and smoke, however, did very serious damage to the stock. The latter was valued at between \$8,000 and \$9,000 and carried \$7,000 insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the stub of a cigar, as was that in the City Hall.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, April 27 and 28. Programme: Opening address, Inspector McLean; Science, A. McIntyre; Music, Miss Gordon; Primary composition, W. A. McIntyre; Kindergarten, Miss Baker; Educational Progress, Inspector McLean; Pastoral Literature, G. D. Wilson; Habit, W. A. McIntyre; Friday: Number, Miss McKinnon; The Influence of the Teacher, Miss Hall; Physical Culture, Mr. H. Bowell; Geography, Miss Hornbrook; Phonics (Lesson), Miss McLeod; Advanced Composition, W. A. McIntyre; Arithmetic, W. P. Argue; Geometry, A. A. Thompson.

The London Free Press has the following: "On Thursday morning, James Herriot, an old and respected resident of Galt, passed away after an illness lasting about 15 months. The deceased, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, 73 years ago, came to Canada about 41 years ago, settling in Galt, and has resided there ever since. He was married twice, the first time in Edinburgh, to Janet Kilgour, who came to Canada with him, and died, about 27 years ago, leaving six children, who are all surviving him, together with his second wife, Lucy Cushman, and one child, Mrs. Union, of Galt. The other children are, William, Robert and James, of Galt; Sam, of Galt; Geo. of Peterborough; John, of Detroit; Geo. of Chicago; Mrs. Broughton and Mrs. David, of Galt.

On Monday afternoon, while our town was in the maze of business and no one was looking out for earthquakes or cyclones or anything of surprising dimensions, the citizens were aroused by a loud shrill whistle, which burst upon their ears causing them to look from one to another and then up the G. N. W. C. railway where, lo and behold, in the distance could be seen the steam snorter, winding its way slowly as if it was not sure of the trail, it being so long since it had been in this vicinity. In a few moments the citizens could be seen at windows or on the street gazing at the wonder, and we do not blame them, it being a long period since anything of the kind had been witnessed here, and they perhaps had forgotten what a train of cars looked like. How the special, not at all taken back by an unusual turnout, came on and safely arrived in Hamiota, a fact which must be recorded in history and handed down to generations yet unborn. The energetic superintendent and Mr. Parrish, of Parrish & Lindsay, were on board. Hamiota Hustler.

BERESFORD.

The farmers of this vicinity are taking advantage of the weather and hustling their wheat in.

Ely Leeson, and his sister, have returned from St. Thomas, where they spent the winter.

Mr. Canon's car of wood arrived on last Friday's train. We all hope that the next car will not take so long to grow since the warm weather has set in.

The teacher has arrived at last for the Gardner school. Quite a number of scholars attended last Monday.

The boys are talking about organizing a foot ball club here this summer.

The dance which took place at Genvale school last Friday was a big success, everybody seeming to enjoy themselves splendidly. At 12 o'clock a grand supper was given by Mrs. Davidson, and when supper was over dancing was kept up till daylight.

Miss French has returned to her home in Brandon this week. Ted seems a little down in the dumps, we hope he will soon recover.

A. D. RANKIN & CO.

Going Out of Business?

NO!

We have made our home in Brandon and intend to stay if we can. We have unquestionably the largest and most complete stock ever imported to the city. Our goods are marked at prices that have made our stock popular, which is practically evidenced by the substantial increase of our trade, as compared with the same period of last year. This shows that we are advancing, our reputation including our business is increasing, and this in the face of the numerous schemes at present prevailing to catch trade, Giving up Business sales, Selling Out Sales, &c., &c.

HONESTY IN BUSINESS TELLS.

∴ Honest Goods, Honest Prices, Honest Dealing. ∴

Saying and Doing are synonymous terms at this store.

Mantles and Cloaks.

For the balance of April we offer the following reductions on all Mantles, Jackets and Waterproofs. Be on Time. Navy Blue and Black Eaton Jackets \$4 now \$3, \$4.50 now \$3.50; \$5.75, Jet Collar now \$4, \$7.75. Silk lined, \$6, \$7.50. Jet and Silk Collar, \$7, \$10 now \$7.50, \$11.50 now \$9, and now to the higher grades, \$24, \$27 and \$28 qualities for \$20.

In Dress Goods.

We have placed on our counters a lot of All-Wool double width Serges and Plain and Twilled Deleaze at 25c worth double.

On Our Staple Counter

Will be found all last seasons Dress Sateens at the uniform price of 12½c a yard, worth 20c to 35c. Flannelettes from 5c to 15c in Canadian makes. Best English, 20c a yard. Prints 5c, 8c, 10c and 12½c. English Cambrics 12½c.

Mens' and Boys' Hats

We start a great advance sale in the above department commencing now. We expect to sell more hats on Saturday, April 22nd than in any one day in our experience. **NOTE THE PRICES:** Best Woodrow, Christie and Pitt Hats regular price \$3.50 now \$2.50, \$3 line now \$2, \$2.50 now \$1.75, \$2 line now \$1.50 and so on in proportion.

Ready Made Clothing

Sweeping reductions in this department to clear odd lines. 25 Boys' Suits have been laid on our Job Counter at \$2, the prices run \$3.50 to \$5.50. Mens All-Wool Tweed Suits \$6. Any Fine Tweed Suit \$8.50, regular price \$12.00. Cassimere Pants \$1.00 worth \$1.50.

Melessa Waterproof Coats From \$15 up.

COME AND GET BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS GOODS.

A. D. RANKIN & CO.

THE R. T. OF T. CONCERT.

The entertainment held by the above Temperance society of Brandon was a decided success, as the hall was filled to the door, and a good order maintained; it is hoped that will be often held for the benefit of the public and the cause of temperance. The following programme was rendered:

1. Glee Club, "Grandly the People are Rising"
2. The Chairman's Address, Mr. Morton, S. C. Dinet.
3. Miss Murray
4. Reading, Miss Kemp
5. Musical Instrument Duett, Miss McLean and Mr. Peacock
6. Glee Club, "Village of the Valley"
7. Dialogue, Misses McLean and Taylor, and Mr. Taylor
8. Mr. Peacock
9. Song, INTERMISSION.
10. Speech, Mr. W. Quipp
11. Recitation, Mr. G. Stevens
12. Glee Club, "Hear them He!"
13. Reading, Miss Kemp
14. Violin Solo and Accompaniment, Messrs. Peacock and Cole
15. Recitation, Mr. J. Irwin
16. Solo, Mr. W. Porterfield
Several of the above were endorsed and the entertainment closed with the National Anthem.

OSAGE CITY, KAS., April 19.—About 4:30 p.m. yesterday one of the worst cyclones which ever visited Kansas struck this city. In a short time for buildings were wrecked, and several lives lost. About twenty persons were seriously injured many of whom will die. The part of the city devastated lies on the south side of the tracks of the Santa Fe, and comprises both the business and residential buildings. Fully one hundred houses, barns and stores in the suburbs were completely demolished. Telegraph and telephone lines are all down and the streets are lined with debris. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites cures all throat and lung troubles.

We Live in a Progressive Age.

WE AIM TO IMPROVE! AND Not Deteriorate!

Our New Brand, the CABLE EXTRA

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN

Millinery

IN THE CITY AT—

MRS. HARDIE'S

15% OFF HER ACKNOWLEDGED LOW PRICES.

An Elegant New Stock In

A few Fine Hats left for a trifle, for them.



ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Our stock is complete in every line of the latest and most fashionable styles in Men's, Ladies', Girls', Boys', Youths and Childrens Boots and Shoes which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

W. SENKBEIL, Opp. Queens Hotel.

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

'El Padre' Reina Victoria.